Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Smallpox in Naples.—During the week ended June 26, 5 cases of smallpox with 1 death were reported at the health office of the city of Naples.

A case of smallpox was discovered among the steerage passengers embarked at Palermo on board of the steamship *San Giovanni*, of the Sicula American Line, in the person of a child, aged 1 year and 6 months. The patient, together with his mother and brother, was disembarked and sent to the Cotugno hospital for infectious diseases. The contacts in the same compartment on board the vessel, in number 119, were embarked under protest and a foul bill of health was given

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA—Inspection of Vessels.

Surgeon Irwin reports, June 20:

Week ended June 18. Bills of health issued as follows: Steamships *Manchuria* for San Francisco; *Seattle Maru* for Manila; *Wyneric* for New York, and *Nitto Maru* for Guam. These vessels carried an aggregate of 410 in crews and 142 cabin and 247 steerage passengers.

Typhoid Fever on Japanese Battle Ships.

Surgeon Irwin reports, June 17:

The battle ship *Iwami*, belonging to the first squadron now en route to Ominato, Awomori, for target practice, is expected to arrive at Yokosuka June 16 to transfer 63 cases of typhoid fever to the naval hospital there. The vessel will then proceed to Nagahama for disinfection. The personnel of this ship is 52 officers and 729 crew.

The battle ships *Mikasa* and *Suo* have arrived at Ominato with more than 50 cases of the same disease.

KOBE—Inspection of Vessels—Plague at Osaka.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, June 15:

Week ended June 11. Supplemental bills of health granted to 2 steamships and 1 original bill of health to 1 steamship. Members of crews inspected, 235; members of crews bathed, 131 (effects disinfected); pieces of baggage steamed, 271; manifests viséed for 3,252 pieces of freight, amounting to 659 tons; 15 cases of human hair disinfected and 1 case of books; 1 vessel fumigated to destroy vermin.

During the past month 5 cases of plague with 5 deaths were reported at Osaka.

MEXICO.

Report from the Superior Board of Health of Mexico.

In compliance with articles 1 and 2 of the International Sanitary Convention held at Washington October 9–14, 1905, the president of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico reports, July 4 and 11, that no case of yellow fever and no death from the said disease were registered in the Mexican Republic during the weeks ended July 2 and 9, and that the prophylactic measures reported under date of September 28, 1908, continue to be carried out.

COATZACOALCOS—Inspection and Fumigation of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, July 6:

Week ended June 29. Vessels inspected: Steamships *Musician* for a port in the United States via Veracruz and Tampico, *Kentuckian* for Delaware Breakwater, *Buenos Aires* for New York via Habana,

Conway for Newport News, and *Texas* for Galveston via Veracruz. These vessels carried an aggregate of 275 in crews and 126 passengers (*Buenos Aires* 123, *Texas* 3). The steamship *Conway* was fumigated before departure.

Week ended July 6. Vessels inspected: Steamship *Honduras* for Mobile, *Oregonian* for Delaware Breakwater, *Asian* for Galveston via Veracruz and Tampico, and *Cayo Gitano* for a port in the United States via Veracruz and Tampico. These vessels carried an aggregate of 134 in crews (crew of *Cayo Gitano* not reported) and 10 passengers per steamship *Asian*. The steamship *Honduras* was fumigated.

PROGRESO—Inspection and Fumigation of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, July 5 and 9:

Week ended July 2. Seven vessels inspected. Of these 1 vessel was fumigated. They carried an aggregate of 199 in crews and 17 passengers from Progreso.

Week ended July 8. Two vessels inspected, crews 153, passengers 19. One of the vessels was fumigated.

No quarantinable disease reported.

VERACRUZ—Inspection and Fumigation of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goldthwaite reports, July 4:

Week ended July 2. Vessels inspected 9, of which 5 were fumigated. No quarantinable disease reported in Veracruz or vicinity.

NICARAGUA.

BLUEFIELDS, Fruit Port—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jumel reports:

Bills of health issued as follows:

WEEK ENDED JUNE 28.

Date.	Vessel.	Crew.	Passengers from this port.	Passengers in transit.
June 23	Utstein	15	.....	.....
23	P. F. Hope	14	7	2
26	Dubuque	165	.....	.....
27	Dictator	24	7	.....

PANAMA.

BOCAS DEL TORO, Fruit Port—Inspection of Vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhaut reports:

Bills of health issued as follows:

WEEK ENDED JULY 6.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers from this port.	Passengers in transit.
June 30	Bellaventure	Mobile	28	.....	.....
30	Cartago	New Orleans	78	10	74
July 2	Joseph Vaccaro	do	33	1	0
3	Fort Morgan	Mobile	23	0	0
4	Frutera	New York	26	2	0
6	Abangarez	New Orleans	89	22	12